

Montgomery Advertiser
March 21, 1939

New City Directory Suggests City's Population Now 82,000

Montgomery's new city directory, to be delivered today by R. L. Polk and Company, shows a marked expansion of the city's diversity of interests. During the past two years the city has added 25 new lines of activity to its commercial, industrial and professional structure. The classified departments of the directory list a total of 387 groups extending from "Abstracts of Title" to "Yeast Manufacturers."

The 1939 edition of the directory takes in for the first time the suburbs of Dalraida and West Boylston. According to the publishers' records, the total number of names is 43,512, compared with 41,856 in the champion 1937 edition. A substantial part of this increase was said to be attributable to the extended area of the two suburbs.

A representative of the publishing company estimated the city's present population at approximately 82,000. In order to hold down the bulk of the directory, increasing on account of the growth of the city, the company has printed the book in smaller type this year, but the new type, it was said, is as easy to read as the larger-type editions of the past.

The Williams army is tops in the 1939 edition of the directory. In most cities the Smiths lead. The Williamses occupy eleven pages, followed by the Smith, Johnson and Jones "clans" with nine pages each. The Browns are scarcely "in the money," occupying only seven pages. Leslie Aaron and Jacob Zbskind are first and last on the new roll call.

In the street (pink) section of the directory the publishers have inaugurated a symbol to denote homes and places of business having telephone connections. This innovation is expected to prove a distinct convenience to subscribers and other directory users.

Special features of the book, although not new with this edition, are the designation of owner-occupied homes, the designation of negro residents, and a story of the city.

There will be the usual wide distribution of the Montgomery city directory to the free-reference directory libraries of other cities, the publishers announced. R. L. Polk and Company maintains a branch of the directory libraries, with the latest outside directories on file for public reference, at the local Chamber of Commerce on the second floor of the city hall.

The South's Population Problem

There can be no doubt that population presents one of the South's most serious problems. Marked differences are found between population trends in the South and those in other sections. The rate of increase in the Southern population is greater than in the country as a whole. The average size of families in the South is larger than in other sections. There is a larger proportion of children to feed and clothe and educate in the South than elsewhere in the United States.

In the South, the excess of births over deaths is 10 per thousand, as compared with the national average of seven per thousand. While the largest centers of population are in other sections, most notably in the East, it is in the South that the most thickly populated rural areas are found. That, of course, is because the South is predominantly an agricultural region. Cities in the South are smaller and fewer than in other sections of the country, but the farm population is heavier in proportion to total population.

The South's population problem is intensified by the fact that the resources of the section are less developed than in the rest of the country. The South's economic development is considerably behind that of other sections. The per capita wealth is smaller, and the per capita income is lower. There is less machinery and there are fewer tools and implements, so that production is more largely by hand labor, and is therefore less efficient.

This means that the South has smaller means of producing wealth, but larger families to provide for. It means that there are more children to educate in the public schools, and smaller revenues for school purposes than other sections have. In the predominantly rural states of the South, nearly one-third of the total population is in school, while the industrial states in other sections have less than one-fourth of their population in school.

The population problem in the agricultural South is further intensified by the fact that much of the land is worn out or of poor quality—what is classed as marginal land—and some of it sub-marginal. Moreover, the population has been increasing most rapidly in those sections where the land is poorest.

These are some of the aspects of the South's population problem. There can be no doubt, as we have said, that it is a serious problem.

There is doubt, however, about how the South's population problem might be remedied. Various possible remedies have been suggested from time to time. Some students of the problem, believing that the South has a larger population than it can support adequately, have proposed that large numbers of Southern people be removed to other sections. One such proposal advanced some time ago suggested that the South needed to reduce its population by five or six million.

This proposal has not been well received, especially in the South. It would be a very doubtful remedy, if only for the reason that it would be highly impracticable to remove several million Southerners to other places. And there are other objections.

Southerners, of course, themselves attend to a large part of the removal of population from the South. The migration of people from this section is greater than that from any other. It has been said, in fact, that the South is the chief source of the country's population increase, through removal of native Southerners to other sections. Millions of persons born in the South have gone elsewhere to make their livings.

Another possibility lies in the more extensive industrialization of the South, and so far this course seems to offer more hope than any other. A better balance between agriculture and industry in the South would help to solve some of the problems growing out of population.

Now another suggestion—though not a new one—has been made at the Southern Conference on Tomorrow's Children, held in Atlanta this week. Limited acceptance of birth control was advocated by speakers at the conference as a public health function necessary for developing the human resources of the South.

One of the speakers, Dr. Rupert Vance, noted sociologist of the University of North Carolina, recommended adoption of the principle that freedom to "space" births should be made equal for all classes. "If we accept the view that moderately well-to-do families will increasingly rely on the advice of family physicians," he said, "we may finally come to accept the view that contraceptive services for mothers—too poor to employ family physicians—should be accepted by the state as a public health function."

GENERAL

Another speaker, Dr. Woodbridge E. Morris, director of the Birth Control Federation of America, Inc., said that birth control was generally available to those people who need it least, but not generally available to those who need it most, "whose very lives may be in jeopardy for lack of it." The majority of "tomorrow's children" are therefore born into circumstances unfavorable for proper rearing. It would be "infinitely more sensible," in the opinion of Dr. Morris, to see to it that a birth does not occur "where there is already inadequate means of subsistence for children already born and growing up."

These statements apply to all parts of the country, for the South is not alone in having too many children among poorer families, and too few among well-to-do families, in general. But as an approach to the peculiar population problem of the South, the proposal for wider practice of birth control has special merit.

Roanoke, Va., World News

November 14, 1939

The Census of 1940

It is unfortunate that at its very beginning the census of 1940 should be tainted with politics. An apparently well-authenticated case where a census supervisor favorable to Senator Tydings of Maryland has been dropped to make way for a man favorable to his unsuccessful opponent David J. Lewis, indicates that that purge is still in progress.

The census of 1940 will be the most important since the first enumeration in 1790. On it will depend a vast amount of future legislation, of future planning, of future development. It is entitled to the best efforts to make it accurate and complete. Its use for purge or other political or patronage purposes is unpardonable.

The enumeration will be made in April. The returns compiled by the end of the year. It means far more than satisfying curiosity or the pride of neighborhood boosters. It should give a correct social picture, a measure of progress and of needs, a check on supposed trends and an answer to much clamor. It will be the foundation of social policy, Federal, State and local, for many years to come.

The rate of growth of the whole population and of the average age groups will determine the effect of a decline in the birth rate at one end, and of medical advance at the other, indicating the extent to which both the school program and the program of old age assistance are to be modified. If the rate of our growth is

declining, the long range social program will be affected materially.

Scarcely less important is the shifting of present population, including the movement from country to town, and that from region to region. Has the Negro migration of the two previous decades continued? If so, how far has it made obsolete and unnecessary voting restrictions in some sections of the South; how will it affect large centers of population in the North and West? It may affect the legislative programs of most sections of the country.

Changes in age groups will have their effect. Many business enterprises, by straining every effort, managed to keep their forces together during depression; many others have now called back those who were laid off. But both have taken on a few new men, and, as a result, find their average age of all workers advanced by nearly a decade, enormously affecting pension and benefit plans.

The decade has seen a steady dispersion of industry. New plants have been erected far from population centers. In the last census, Manhattan, the central section of New York city, lost nearly half a million people, one of the great mass migrations of history, although the metropolitan area showed a substantial gain.

The census should supply important data on the future growth of cities, on which depends expansion of water supply and other services. Cities like Baltimore that have had an enormous growth of their Negro population will need to readjust plans for schools, hospitals and city planning, to make provision for new conditions. In fact, the plans of every city and of every suburban area surrounding cities will have to be modified. Such vast changes cannot be intelligently accomplished without accurate and dependable facts.

In matters of relief and unemployment, of sub-standard housing, of the relation of the agricultural program to the needs of consumption, most of the expenditures in depression years have been shots in the dark. A census accurately taken and intelligently compiled should give us a new picture of social and economic conditions, a new chart of the course the nation and its local units must take, a new conception of needs and of responsibilities, a new measure of human progress.

1940 Census Will Give Picture Of Trade Situation

Army Of 12,000 Enumerators To Be Instructed To Find Out If Negroes Are Gaining In Business

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11, 1939—Is Negro business improving, or is it on the decline? How many stores in the United States are Negro-owned? How much money do they pass over the counters to colored shopkeepers? How many persons are employed by Negro tradesmen, and how much money do they earn? Answers to these and hundreds of similar questions are expected to be made available as a result of the 1940 Census of Business, which will start on January 2.

This Census, which will precede the Larger Population Census by several months, will cover retail and wholesale trade, service businesses, construction, and the operation of sales finance companies. Its results will be particularly interesting when compared with figures obtained in previous Business Census enumerations, taken in 1929 and 1935.

In 1929 there were 25,701 retail stores operated by Negro proprietors in the United States. By 1935 the number had dropped to 23,490, large decreases being noted in the Southern states and small increases in the Northern ones. The total volume of sales by Negro-owned stores also dropped in the same period, from \$101,146,000 to \$48,987,000; and the total payroll fell from \$8,528,000 to \$5,021,000. Whether or not these downward trends have continued is one of the questions for which the Census Bureau will attempt to find an answer.

The results of its survey of service establishments should also prove of particular interest. A great many Negro enterprises fall into this category, which includes cleaning, dyeing and pressing shops, beauty parlors; laundries, shoe repair shops and shoe-shine parlors; and many other establishments rendering personal service.

There were 22,172 such Negro-owned enterprises in 1935, when the last enumeration of this type was taken. They did an annual business of \$27,281,000, and paid 13,975 employees a total of \$5,710,000 per

year. The Business Census will cover operations during the calendar year of 1939 except for those firms which close their books on January 31. In such cases the reports will be taken on a fiscal year basis.

Information will cover the number of stores operated by Negroes in each kind of business, their sales, the number of active proprietors, number of employees both full-time and part-time and payroll for each group, as well as stocks on hand.

Field work of the Business Census will require the services of approximately 12,000 enumerators.

Columbia, S. C. State
February 14, 1939

NEGROES NOW BUT 10 PER CENT.

William Pickens, field agent for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—born, by the way, 58 years ago in Anderson county, this state—says in a letter from New York to the Springfield (Mass.) Republican that “today the Negro is about one-tenth of the population of the United States.” That proportion, he adds, is the smallest he has ever borne to the total population. When the Confederate war closed “13 or 14 per cent.” were Negroes. At that time “there were two Negroes to every white person in South Carolina and in Mississippi.”

Galax, Va., Gazette
March 27, 1939

The Negro in The South

From The Christian Science Monitor

“Pretty soon, if the migration of Negroes to the North continues, we may have to revise the old song, ‘Way Down Upon The Swannee River’ and sing ‘Way Up On The Hudson River’ or the Delaware River,” former Governor Alfred E. Smith told a New York luncheon audience the other day.

Negroes in the United States now number between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000, or nearly a tenth of the population. In the last census decade, Mr. Smith explained, the number in the North increased by nearly a million. There are now over two and a half million in the North, some nine million in the South, and less than two hundred thousand in the West. “As a matter of fact,” said Mr. Smith, “the densest Negro population in the world is not in Africa, but in the United States, and it is not ‘down South’ alone. It’s in the great urban centers.”

While the Negro population continues greatest in the South, it is clear that problems pertaining to Negroes are no longer sectional, but national.

Perhaps Mr. Smith put his finger on the most vital aspect of the question when he said: “It strikes me that the remarkable thing is not that we have a Negro problem, but that he is so little of a problem and has come so far in only three-quarters of a century out of slavery.” The country owes the Negro a Fair Deal, whether he lives North or South.

Farm Tenants' Ranks Growing

626,750 Colored Form Third
of U.S. Total, Report Says

WASHINGTON

Farm tenancy in the United States has increased from 25 per cent of all farmers in 1880 to 42 per cent in 1935 with an additional 10 per cent part-renter group in the latter year. Colored farm tenants represent one-third of this class of labor in the rural South.

These are some of the facts made available by the President's National Resources Committee in a report on farm tenancy. This report and other studies undertaken by State planning boards are outlined in Volume II of the Index of Research Projects, issued by the Works Progress Administration.

626,750 Tenants

The total number of farm tenants within the race is 626,750, the FSA figures reveals. This represents 34.4 per cent of all the 1,815,754 tenants in 14 States or the South. Colored sharecroppers in the same region total 381,197 or 52.2 per cent of the 727,780 total number of sharecroppers in the 14 States.

From one-fifth to one-fourth of the farm population lives in extreme poverty, the WPA Index continues. In some districts the annual income for tenants average only \$46 per person.

Recommendations made by the committee include programs for Federal and State action to provide land for tenants, help present land owner-operators retain their farms, discourage land speculation and ownership by non-farmers, improve lease contract and landlord-tenant, relationships and lighten the tax burden of farmers.

Startling Figures Show That Negroes Constitute Fourth Of Federal Pen Population

District of Columbia Furnishes Key to Large Ratio; Has No Local Jail

Need of Negro on Parole Board Is Stressed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Negroes in federal prisons, according to the 1937 census of prison populations, constituted something like one-fourth of the total.

The same report in discussing the number of Negro women in prisons, showed a total of 3,218 women of all races of which 1,056 were Negroes.

In the male population, 60,334 men of all races were confined in federal prisons of this number, 15,387 were Negroes.

The District of Columbia's Negro population, numbering one-fourth of the city's total, is responsible for a part of the large colored population in federal prisons. The district does not have a jail such as ordinary cities do, so that many prisoners who would ordinarily go to a local prison find themselves in the federal penitentiary.

Such being the condition, what is being done for these Negroes upon leaving the penitentiary? What chances do they have for parole and pardons as compared with the other prisoners?

Like all other institutions, the prison has accurate records of the

numbers of Negroes paroled as compared with the whites, but these figures do not reach the public and inquiry always brings the answer “We do not consider parolees in terms of color.”

It would be well to consider parolees in terms of color, since color figures in other statistical record of prisoners.

And—because of the problems faced by Negroes who enjoy such freedom as theirs is in this country—it is a foregone conclusion that Negro prisoners are confronted with the problems even greater because of the restrictions necessarily placed upon prisoners.

What kind of work do they do in the penitentiaries? What accommodations do they have? How far is segregation practiced in federal prisons? How are they treated when they come up for parole?

Now that parole is playing such an all-important part in the penal life of the United States, there should be some provision for the Negro prisoner to have the benefit of a Negro counsellor—not one with too much professional training, but with sufficient training and sympathy to help Negroes adjust their many problems.

Atty. Gen. Frank Murphy is keen for instituting reforms in the federal penal system. One of the first things that should be done is the placing of a competent Negro on the parole board inasmuch as one-fourth of the prison population is Negro—in order to assure Negroes of a fair hearing and fair treatment.

Alexandria, Va. Gazette
August 16, 1939

CARIBBEAN NOW NEGRO IMMIGRATION SOURCE

NEW YORK (U.P.)—A study by Dr. Ira De A. Reid, of Atlanta University, has shown that few of the 100,000 foreign-born Negroes in the United States are either “Africans” or “black.”

Reid, in his study, “The Negro Immigrant,” which was published by the Columbia University Press, said Negro immigrants to this country come mostly from the Caribbean area and represent a polyglot collection of racial mixtures.

Negro immigrants, particularly those from the British West Indies, Reid said, have a desire to learn that is not typical of the native-born population.

“High schools and colleges in New York City have an unusually high foreign-born Negro representation,” he said. “It seems a justifiable opinion that Negroes, foreign and native, have developed an almost exaggerated interest in higher education as an avenue of escape to the accumulation of wealth.”

Reid said, however, that the desire for learning was not because the West Indies Negroes are more “intelligent” than native-born Negroes. He said it was because the ones who had the desire to immigrate from the Indies were of a higher class than average.

The Population of the South; What Peoples Constitute It?

How Many Immigrants Can Be Absorbed, and From Which Countries Should They Come? An Expert Analysis of the Elements Which Make Up the South's Population.

(From University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N. C.)

The ebb and flow of immigration into the Southland has been conditioned by a broad variety of internal and external circumstances. Before the Civil War the desire to maintain a cultural homogeneity bolstered a hostility toward newcomers from the North and from Europe. Too, the South was not popular as a prospective home for migrants entering the New World in search of liberty and security. Immigrants settled in the North or hurried Westward. By 1900 the South had only about 620,000 foreign-born citizens, 6 per cent of the total foreign-born population of the United States. In five Southern States, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina, out of a total of 8,830,424, of which 4,122,540 were Negroes, there were only 44,996 foreign-born.

Foreigners were distrusted and discouraged. Planters, preferring slave labor, were hostile to the introduction of European labor, Germans, Irish and Scandinavians, who formed the greater part of the immigration movement, were unwilling to try life in a new country, with unfamiliar climate and crops, an unfriendly market, and competition with an "inferior" race. Unsuccessful newcomers deserted their farms and homes in the South and moved to the West or returned to the North. This tendency intensified the dependence of the South upon Negro labor.

Negro Farm Population

In 14 Southern States

State	Owners	Operators	Tenants	C.oppers
1 Mississippi	21,288	169,006	147,593	106,156
2 Louisiana	10,839	70,315	59,456	33,513
3 South Carolina	18,394	76,537	58,124	31,046
4 Arkansas	11,343	71,300	59,940	40,047
5 Georgia	10,571	73,285	62,682	51,404
6 Alabama	15,709	91,275	75,542	33,257
7 North Carolina	20,373	69,373	48,985	30,001
8 Maryland	2,123	4,906	2,135	600
9 Texas	20,800	71,785	50,941	25,675
10 Virginia	27,662	43,211	15,512	6,102
11 Florida	6,792	12,764	5,922	1,521
12 Tennessee	7,843	34,396	26,545	16,096
13 Oklahoma	6,762	17,824	11,046	2,681
14 Kentucky	4,052	8,250	4,187	2,756
	185,166	814,227	629,070	380,855

Kansas City, Kansas.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
June 29, 1939

Trends in Georgia's Rural Population

IN GEORGIA, as in other States which are predominantly rural, the birth rate is higher than that of the country as a whole and far exceeds the death rate. From this it might be inferred that Georgia's population would show a large net increase. Actually, however, it increased during the decade 1920-1930 by only four-tenths of one per cent; and from 1930-1935 by 4.3 per cent. This latter was a little above the rate for the common country, but was 50 per cent below the average for the other Southern States. How is the seeming anomaly to be explained?

Light is thrown on the question through an article in a report just issued by the College of Agriculture of the University of Georgia from its research and investigational activities for the fiscal year ending this June 30. Most of the report has to do with various developments on the farm, and in every sense it is an admirable document. Its concluding chapter, by Wade P. Young, of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, is entitled "Rural Population Trends in Georgia," and here we find a wealth of data on the question in hand.

In 1930, at the end of the decade during which our State's net increase in population was only four-tenths of one per cent, 69.2 per cent of the people in Georgia were classified as "rural;" that is to say, they lived in the open country or in villages and in towns of 2,500 or fewer inhabitants. At the same time, 43 per cent of the people of the United States as a whole were classified as "rural." Only five other States, as Professor Young points out, then had more residents in rural areas than Georgia; and only two, Texas and North Carolina, had more people dwelling on farms, notwithstanding that Georgia ranked fourteenth

among the States in total population. In the earlier decades Yet, "Between 1920 and 1930 Georgia's rural population decreased from 2,168,000 to 2,013,000, or approximately 5 per cent. This decline resulted from a decrease in the Negro population from 43 to 37 per cent of the total during these years. There was an increase in white population residing in rural areas during this decade."

And now for some of the factors which held the State's net increase in population to so narrow a margin, in spite of a relatively high birth rate. According to the national census of 1930, nearly 900,000 persons born in Georgia were then residing in other States. About 475,000 of these were white; 407,000 were Negroes.

"This means," says Professor Young, "that one person out of every four born in Georgia was living elsewhere. In 1920 the number of native Georgians living elsewhere was nearly 300,000 greater than the natives of other States then living in Georgia; and by 1930 the net loss to this State was close to 600,000 persons. It is logical to assume that the majority of these people were from the farms, villages and small towns of Georgia and that they left the State because of apparently greater economic opportunities elsewhere."

It has frequently been observed of the South as a whole, and particularly of Georgia, that many of our university and college graduates are drawn to other regions by what they consider higher rewards than those found at home. Such graduates, however, make up a small, though important, minority of the total migration from Georgia. Nor is this movement of recent origin. It was noticeable as far back as the 1840's, and was accentuated after the War Between the States. In 1870, we are told, more than 180,000 Georgians had removed to other parts of the country. Increasing year by year, the trend reached its climax during 1920-1930, the heyday of the invading boll weevil. In the earlier decades most of these outgoing Georgians went to Alabama and Texas, in quest of new land and frontier opportunities. But since 1910, and especially since 1920, the migration has been chiefly to Florida and to the large industrial centers of the North.

The census of 1930 reported about a quarter of a million Georgians in Florida, 44,000 in South Carolina, 57,000 in Tennessee, 58,000 in Ohio, 57,000 in Michigan, 31,000 in Illinois, 43,000 in Pennsylvania, and 35,000 in New York. These figures, as regards the Northern and Midwestern States, are largely a result of the Negro exodus. In the period 1920-1930 Georgia's excess of births over deaths was sufficient, as Professor Young observes, to augment the State's population by 350,000, or more than 13 per cent. "But almost as many people left during that decade. The small increase which occurred was in the towns and cities. Georgia's population problem is primarily one of its farm people. The towns and cities continue to grow rapidly, while the farm population declines year by year. . . . During the decade, 1920-1930 more than half a million people left the farms of Georgia for other States and for her rapidly growing towns and cities." The same trend has continued, at least up to 1936, and presumably is still under way.

The rural sociology department of the College of Agriculture has rendered an important service in searching out and presenting these facts. They furnish a basis for clear thinking and, perhaps, for constructive action on the problems involved.

SUMMARY

Native Population:

India	352,669,664
Ceylon and Eastern Colonies	7,344,027
West Indies	1,584,009
South Africa	8,141,087
East Africa	14,199,161
West Africa	21,887,491
Australasia and Islands	607,268
Canada	198,751
White population	406,631,458
TOTAL	68,373,000
	475,004,458

Population By Color Of British Empire

Courier 10-7-39
ANGLO-SAXON
Patting, pa.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland	46,194,000
Irish Free State	2,972,000
Australasia	6,631,000
Canada and Newfoundland	10,450,000
South Africa	1,828,000
India	168,000
West Indies and various other colonies	130,000
	68,373,000

DARK-SKINNED PEOPLES

India	352,669,664
Eastern Colonies:	
Ceylon	4,496,450
British Malaya	1,706,746
Hongkong	840,473
Borneo	300,358
	7,344,027
West Indies:	
Jamaica	900,000
Trinidad and Tobago	380,000
British Guiana	304,000
	1,584,000
South Africa:	
(a) The Union	
Bantu	4,697,813
Asiatic	165,731
Other colored races	545,548
	5,409,092
(b) Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland	
Bantu	757,780
(c) Northern Rhodesia	
Bantu	1,140,642
(d) Southern Rhodesia	834,473
East Africa:	
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	5,677,080
Uganda Protectorate	3,618,340
Kenya Colony and Protectorate	3,059,094
Zanzibar	235,150
Nyasaland Protectorate	1,609,497
	14,199,161
West Africa:	
Nigeria	18,066,708
Gold Coast Colony	2,075,858
Sierra Leone	1,534,905
Gambia	210,000
	21,887,491
Australasia:	
Australia—Black	62,394
Chinese and half caste, yellow	61,984
New Zealand (excluding Cook Island)	
Maoris	62,781
Fiji—Fijian	84,475
Indian (immigrant)	60,634
Papua—Polynesian, black and brown	275,000
	607,268
Canada:	
Indians	123,890
Asiatics	69,861
	193,751

Water Valley, Miss. Herald
January 19, 1939

Negro Population At New Peaks

Although the color scheme is changing in Mississippi, the colored population is by no means on the decline.

This is revealed in a population study by the Mississippi State Planning Commission, which has just released the first complete statistical data ever compiled on the state's population, including distribution of slaves for each year since 1860.

Despite heavy exodus since the turn of the century, the state's colored population is the largest in its history, nearly three times greater than at the high tide of slavery.

While there were 436,631 slaves in Mississippi in 1860, there were 1,012,965 colored people in 1930, the study discloses.

However, decided changes in migration trends have taken place since 1910, with the emigration tides of the previous census decades being reversed. Before this date there were more whites than negroes leaving the state. In the 1910-20 decade the state's net loss of Mississippi-born negroes was approximately twice that of native-born whites—112,739 to 64,554.

Contrary to general opinion the state's oldest county did not have the greatest number of slaves. There were 22,363 slaves, more than two-thirds the total populations, in Hinds County in 1860, compared with only 14,292 in Adams County.

But as one would naturally expect, the county with the smallest number of slaves was the spectacular "Free State of Jones, where the rugged, independent spirited citizens were so bitter against fighting "a rich man's war" they lined up largely with Captain Newt Knight's rebellion against rebellion."

The planning commission's study shows there were only 407 slaves out of a population of 3,323 in Jones

County in 1860. While there were three free negroes in the county in 1850, they had evidently seen fit to leave before outbreak of the war.

The study was directed by A. H. Haraway, supervisor of population study, under direction of the woman's professional division of the Works Progress Administration.

L. J. Folse, executive director of the State Planning Commission, today announced appointment of Horace Smith as supervisor of the study of Mississippi's climatic trends.

Smith, formerly with the State Tax Commission, has served two and a half years as statistical director for the planning commission.

Lindsay Dixon of Jackson has been named his assistant in the climatic study.

Curiosity about the wealth of the nation seems to have listrured Mississippians more than any other subject, L. J. Folse has received so many inquiries that he has released figures showing the ups and downs of the national finances from 1850 to 1934.

The figures show the nation's wealth increased from \$65,000,000,000 in 1850 to \$488,000,000,000 in 1920. Although the nation's total wealth dropped to \$286,000,000,000 in 1934, per capital wealth was \$2,259 that year as compared to only \$1,036 in 1850. Folse said.

Gulfport, Miss. Herald
June 9, 1939

THE RACIAL OUTCASTS

The population of Mississippi is only about 2,100,000. They are one-half negroes, and the whites consist of Revolutionary Scotch Dutch, English and descendants of the former French and Spanish residents and settlers, and many Italians, Greeks, Austrians, Jugoslavs, Germans, native American Indians, Turks, Syrians, Russians, Hungarians, and other peoples, and plenty of good Scandinavians.

There are Catholics, Protestants, Lutherans, and all kinds of religious sects. There are Democrats, Populites, Republicans, So-

MORE NEGROES IN MISSISSIPPI NOW THAN AT ANY TIME IN ITS HISTORY

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 16—(ANP) — According to A. H. Haraway, director of a population study for the Mississippi State Planning Commission, Mississippi has more Negroes than at any other time in its history, yet the 1940 federal census will probably list Mississippi, for the first time, among the States with more whites than Negroes in the population.

There were 436,631 slaves in Mississippi in 1860. The 1930 census credited the State with 1,012,965 Negroes. The colored population has increased since then but the white population has increased faster. The colored birth rate is higher, and emigration trends have helped the white numerical figures to exceed those of Negroes for the time, even while the colored population has increased to a new high record.

Prior to 1910 more whites than Negroes emigrated from Mississippi and this helped to keep the Negroes in the majority.

cialists, Communists, and other political groups.

Suppose that two or more of these racial groups should get control of the State by some putsch or coup d'etat and decree that all the other groups had to leave the State within 12 or 24 hours; or suppose that one or more religious groups, or two or more political groups got into control and ordered the others out because they did not belong to their aryanism or what not? Would there not be more riots, bloodshed, injunctions, police squads and posses than ever was heard of? But nobody will do that here.

But in Germany the authorities are very stern and have renewed their commands to foreign Jews to get back to their birth places in Poland and other States—and the same command has gone to the Jews whose birth place is Germany, or Austria, or the Czech country, or the Slovak terrain, or the Bohemian bailiwick.

"Exit!" say the Nazis—or the equivalent in German. They must go out quickly, too. A sad feature of it is that this is enforced or directed most largely against the men, who must get out or stay in jails or concentration camps. What will become of the women and children in this tragic proscription, this enforced exodus, with no Red Sea to have its waters parted for them to cross in peace into any promised land?

Poland threatens to retaliate, and out of this may come some conflict in the delicate situation between the two countries, which lately has appeared to be at a stalemate.

One waits in fear to hear what will be done with or to the 900 German-Jew refugees recently turned away from this continent and now are on the high seas bound in despair for the land of verboten.

DECENTRALIZING THE NEGRO POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY

OF THE MORE than 400,000 Negroes in New York City, about two-thirds are living in Harlem or adjacent sections of Manhattan Island, although it is the smallest of the city's five boroughs and for 10 years or more has been gradually losing population to Kings, Queens and the Bronx.

Up to a certain point there is a distinct advantage in having a large and homogeneous group in a particular area, especially from a political point of view, but recent surveys show that Harlem is now so over-crowded that the disadvantages far outweigh the advantages. For this reason, we have come to the conclusion that it would be to the advantage of our racial group to consider seriously the residential advantages offered in other sections of the city.

One of the amendments to the State Constitution, recently passed, forbids residential discrimination because of race or creed and if this amendment is upheld difficulties in securing homes in other sections of the city and state should no longer exist. Better rapid transit facilities make sections of Brooklyn and Queens as accessible as Harlem to the downtown shopping centers, and in many instances much closer to the industrial areas of the city.

Where families are struggling to pay rentals of \$10 to \$15 per room per month in Manhattan, rentals may be secured in outlying sections of the city for half this amount, and the money thus saved can be used in improving the home and other necessities of living. Families with children should consider the advantages less crowded sections offer, and the lessening of the chances of accidental deaths due to traffic.

This does not mean that we are in favor of these colored people now living in Harlem moving out. Those who have established homes here should not do so, but in many instances families are doubled up, living two in one flat, which would not be necessary if lower rents and the other fixed costs of living were reduced.

Some years ago, The Age published an editorial by the late James Weldon Johnson pointing out the advantages Harlem had to offer over other sections of the city, which resulted in the migration of the masses of the Negro population to this section. We call attention to the fact that Harlem no longer has an advantage over other sections of Greater New York, largely because of overcrowding. We now advise those who contemplate moving to Harlem to consider other sections of the city first before coming here.

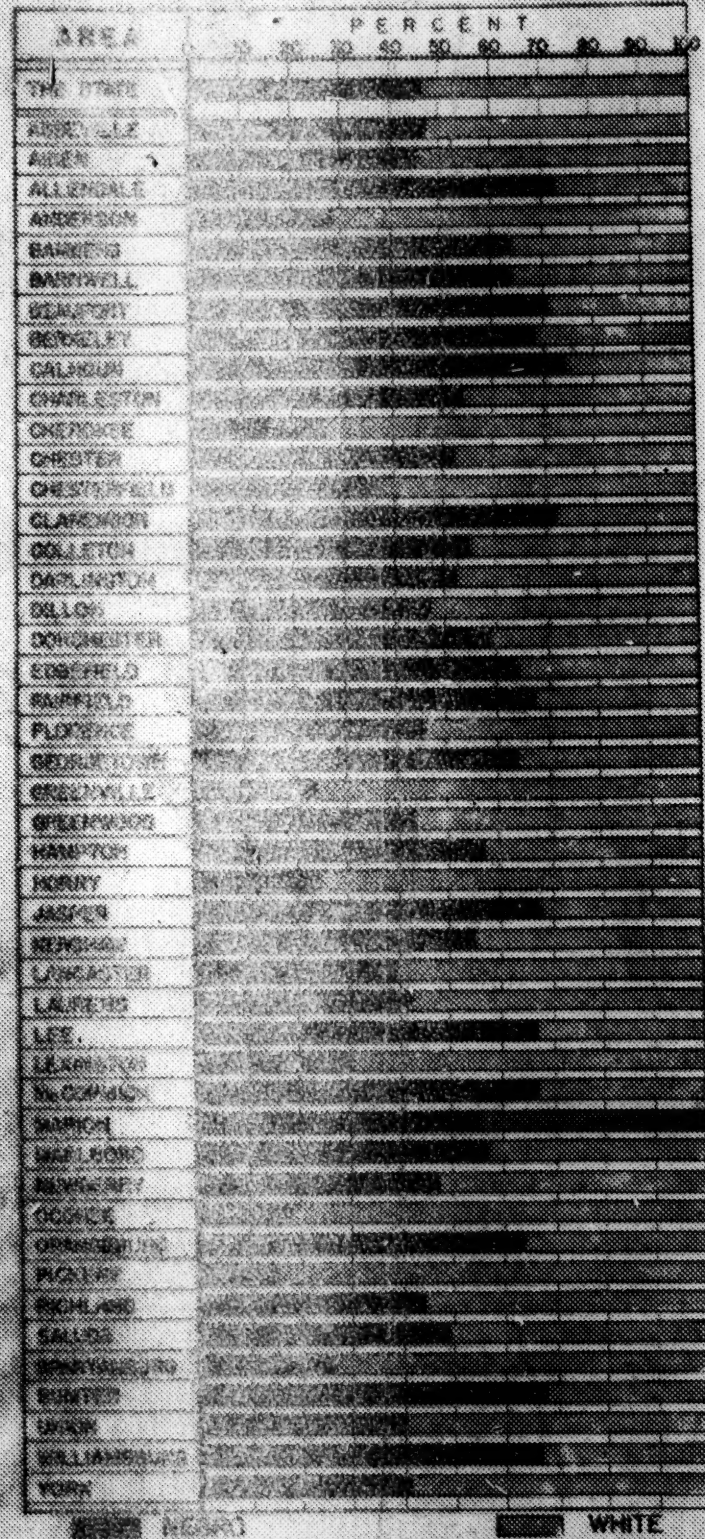
South Carolina Under Microscope

By DR. B. O. WILLIAMS, Clemson College

POPULATION - 1939

SOUTH CAROLINA

PROPORTION OF WHITES AND OF NEGROES IN THE POPULATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1930



HOW SOUTH CAROLINA'S COUNTIES VARY IN PROPORTION OF WHITE PEOPLE

Twenty-five of the 46 counties have more than half their population composed of colored people. Pickens county has the highest proportion of whites and Calhoun county the highest proportion of colored population. There are eight counties with more than two-thirds white population. In the state, slightly more than half the population is white. Note the wide variation between counties.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
November 15, 1939

To Ask Public Cooperate In Taking Census

The Chamber of Commerce's Know Chattanooga committee, meeting Wednesday morning, adopted a program to get the public into the proper "spirit" for the enumerators when they begin their canvas for the 1940 Federal census.

Under the setup the widest possible publicity will be given to the importance of the public giving complete and accurate information, all of which will be given to the importance of the public giving complete and accurate information, all of which is strictly confidential so far as the individual or the individual reporting business is concerned.

The group named a subcommittee composed of Alva Smith chairman; W. T. Robinson, Sutton Jones, Dr. Culver Smith and Raleigh Crumbliss to name a citywide general committee and draw up suggested subcommittees for the citywide committee to name. The subcommittee will meet at 4 p.m. Friday.

The general citizens' committee will be composed of the mayor, various other officials, heads of clubs, business organizations and women's clubs and representatives from various fields of activity here.

The subcommittee will have specific work to perform in their own fields. They will include a subcommittee on publicity and speakers and groups to secure cooperation for the census of business, the census of population, the farm census and the housing census.

Samuel Bosworth Smith, who has been named by the Bureau of the Census as director for the Third Congressional District, was presented and announced that he planned to ask other cities in the district to set up similar committees to secure cooperation from the public in the census task.

He offered the suggestion that the subcommittee on the population census should include colored representation, since it is difficult to get the required information from Negroes, who as a rule do not understand what the data is wanted for. He said that

if he could find the proper men, he planned to have colored enumerators in the heavily Negro wards.

Stressing the importance of accurate data, Smith pointed out for one thing the population might show up large enough for an additional congressional representative.

The census situation with regard to the trailer population is one matter which has not yet been fully worked out. Smith said that a one-day census will be made of the mobile population, but what city is going to get credit for the travelers in its population figures has not been decided in Washington.